



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**EFFECT OF STANUM DOPING AND HEAT TREATMENT
ON Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O SUPERCONDUCTING CERAMICS**

AZHAN BIN HASHIM @ ISMAIL

FSAS 1999 12

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By

AZHAN BIN HASHIM @ ISMAIL

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the
Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia**

December 1999



DEDICATIONS

To Assoc Prof Dr Halim,
for his patience, guidance and belief in me

To mak, ayah and family,
for their love and concern

To my wife, Aiza and my children,
for their love, support and understanding

Abstract of thesis presented to the senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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December 1999

Chairman : Associate Professor Abdul Halim bin Shaari, Ph.D

Faculty : Science and Environmental Studies

The influence of Sn doping in calcium (Ca) and copper (Cu) sites either separately or simultaneously on Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O system [$\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ ($0.00 \leq x \leq 0.20$), $\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_3\text{O}_8$ ($0.00 \leq x \leq 0.30$) and $\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_2(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_3\text{O}_8$ ($0.00 \leq x \leq 0.20$)] and the role of heat treatment at various temperature for 30 hours soaking time were studied. For Sn-free sample, heat treatment improved the superconducting transition temperature, $T_{C(R=0)}$ from 100 K to 104 K, when the sintered sample was annealed at 820 °C. The highest $T_{C(R=0)}$ of 104 K was observed for sintered sample ($x=0.02$) with simultaneous doping. The heat treatment improved the $T_{C(R=0)}$ from 60 K to 94 K for sample doped in Ca site when re-sintered at 855 °C and from 66 K to 100 K for sample doped with Sn in Cu site when annealed at 840 °C. For simultaneous doping, the $T_{C(R=0)}$ did not change significantly after heat treatment except for sample with $x=0.05$ that showed drastic improvement of $T_{C(R=0)}$ from 64 K (sintered) to above 100 K.

From XRD analysis, the volume of 2223 phase decreased as the Sn concentration increased. All samples with Sn concentration above $x=0.10$ contained unknown peaks which correspond to the non-superconducting phase. Although the lattice parameter of the samples shortened, the crystallographic structure remained in the tetragonal form.

All samples indicated the onset of diamagnetism temperature at around 110 K showing the presence of 2223 phase. The volume of diamagnetic shielding decreased as the Sn concentration increased. It was also observed that the heat treatment process improved the volume of diamagnetic shielding in Sn-free and Sn-doped samples especially for concentrations of $x=0.02$ and $x=0.05$. Interestingly, the shielded volume for Sn-doped samples in Cu site with concentration of $x=0.20$ and $x=0.25$ increased as the heat treatment temperature increased. The coupling peak, T_p shifted to lower temperature as the Sn concentration increased due to the enhancement of weak links. The nature of the weak links due to the Josephson junction in each doping mode based on the Sn concentrations was different. For Sn-free and separately doped ($x=0.02$) samples the junctions were S-N-S type, whereas for higher concentration of Sn, the weak links were dominated by the S-I-S type. For the simultaneously doped S-N-S junction seemed to dominate in samples with $0 \leq x \leq 0.10$. Samples with $x=0.05$ and $x=0.10$ showed the transformation from S-I-S type to S-N-S type in this doping mode as compared to the other doping mode.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada senat Universiti Putra Malaysia bagi memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**KESAN PENDOPAN STANUM DAN RAWATAN HABA KE ATAS
SERAMIK SUPERKONDUKTOR Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O**

Oleh

AZHAN BIN HASHIM @ ISMAIL

Disember 1999

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Kesan pendopan Sn pada tapak kalsium dan kupram samada secara berasingan atau serentak terhadap sistem Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O [$\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$ ($0.00 \leq x \leq 0.20$), $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_3\text{O}_8$ ($0.00 \leq x \leq 0.30$) dan $\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Sr}_2(\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_2(\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Sn}_x)_3\text{O}_8$ ($0.00 \leq x \leq 0.20$)] dan peranan rawatan haba pada pelbagai suhu dengan tempoh masa 30 jam telah dikaji. Untuk sampel tulen, rawatan haba telah meningkatkan suhu peralihan superkonduktor, $T_{C(R=0)}$ dari 100 K kepada 104 K apabila sampel yang di sinter telah di sepuhlindap pada suhu 820 °C. $T_{C(R=0)}$ tertinggi iaitu 104 K telah dicerap untuk sampel $x=0.02$ yang disinter dan didopkan secara serentak. Rawatan haba telah meningkatkan $T_{C(R=0)}$ dari 60 K kepada 94 K untuk sampel yang didopkan pada tapak Ca apabila di sinter semula pada suhu 855 °C dan dari 66 K kepada 100 K untuk sampel yang didopkan pada tapak Cu apabila di sepuhlindap pada suhu 840 °C. Untuk pendopan secara serentak, $T_{C(R=0)}$ tidak berubah secara nyata selepas rawatan haba kecuali bagi sampel $x=0.05$ yang menunjukkan peningkatan drastik $T_{C(R=0)}$ dari 64 K (sinter) kepada lebih 100 K.

Dari analisis XRD, isipadu fasa 2223 berkurang apabila kepekatan Sn meningkat. Semua sampel dengan kepekatan Sn melebihi $x=0.10$ mengandungi puncak-puncak yang tidak diketahui yang mana merujuk kepada fasa bukan superkonduktor. Walaupun parameter kekisi-kekisi sampel dipendekkan, struktur hablur kekal dalam bentuk tetragonal.

Semua sampel memperlihatkan suhu peralihan diamagnet di sekitar 110 K yang menunjukkan kehadiran fasa 2223. Isipadu pemerisaian diamagnetic berkurang apabila kepekatan Sn bertambah. Diperhatikan juga rawatan haba telah meningkatkan isipadu pemerisaian diamagnet bagi sampel tulen dan sampel yang didopkan dengan Sn terutama sekali pada kepekatan $x=0.02$ dan $x=0.05$. Yang menariknya, isipadu pemerisaian diamagnet untuk sampel yang didopkan dengan Sn pada tapak Cu dengan kepekatan $x=0.20$ dan $x=0.25$, didapati meningkat apabila suhu rawatan haba bertambah. Suhu puncak pemasangan, T_p telah dianjakkan ke suhu yang lebih rendah apabila kepekatan Sn bertambah merujuk kepada peningkatan ikatan lemah. Sifat ikatan lemah merujuk kepada simpang Josephson bagi setiap mod pendopan berdasarkan kepekatan Sn adalah berbeza. Untuk sampel tulen dan sampel didopkan secara berasingan ($x=0.02$), simpangan adalah jenis S-N-S, sebaliknya untuk kepekatan Sn yang lebih tinggi, ikatan lemah didominasi oleh jenis S-I-S. Untuk pendopan secara serentak, simpang S-N-S mendominasi sampel dengan $0 \leq x \leq 0.10$. Sampel $x=0.05$ dan $x=0.10$ menunjukkan transformasi dari jenis S-I-S kepada jenis S-N-S pada mod pendopan ini apabila dibandingkan dengan mod pendopan lain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the most Merciful

All praise be to Allah the Almighty, for giving me the strength and will to write and at last complete this thesis

I am extremely grateful to my supervisor, Associate Professor Dr Abdul Halim Shaari for, most of all, believing in me. For all the patience, guidance, advice, ideas, critics, encouragement and continuous discussion, my deepest gratitude goes to you. I also express my gratitude to my co-supervisor, Associate Professor Dr Kaida Khalid and Associate Professor Dr Sidek Abdul Aziz for their comment, suggestions and guidance throughout the research work.

I am very grateful for the financial assistance provided through PASC A and Intensified Research Program in Priority Area (IRPA). My special thanks go to Dr Sidik Silong from Chemistry Department for his suggestion on the drying technique. I am grateful to Associate Professor Dr Mansor Hashim, Associate Professor Dr Wan Daud Wan Yusof and all the lecturers in the Physics Department for their kind help and discussion.

To Mr Ho, Mrs Aminah and Miss Azilah for their favours in SEM examination. Thanks a lot for all of you. Not forgetting to my classmate, Abdul Razak Ibrahim from USM and my close friend, Ahmad Nazlim from UKM for helping me in carrying out the X-ray diffraction analysis.

I am extremely grateful to my friend Dr S B Mohamed for his kind help, advice, guidance, critics, constructive suggestion and fruitful discussion throughout the work. To my labmates, K P Lim, Saleh Al Khawaldeh, Malik, Khabashi, K S Fong, Talib, Yu and Imad, thanks a lot for your kind help and understanding regarding this work.

To my friends who never fail to encourage me until the end, Abang Am, Ajwad, Husni, Azhar, Saiful, Halim, Win, Mieza, Zolman and Kak Ana, my special thanks go to all of you. I am very thankful to Mr Razak Harun, Mr Nordin, Mr Hamdan and other technical staff in the Physics Department for their technical favours. To Mr Kamal, Mr Hamzah and Mr Saiful from ABEX, Mr Phil Benua and Mr Brad from Lakeshore USA, thanks a lot for your technical assistants.

To mak, ayah, brothers and sisters, their love and support to keep me going, and to my in-laws who have been concern about my study all this while – thank you. And last but not least, to my wife, Aiza and my children, Syakir and Aarah, thank you for your love, continuous support, encouragement and understanding. I dedicated this success to both of you too.

I certify that an Examination Committee has met on 29 December, 1999 to conduct the final examination of Azhan bin Hashim @ Ismail on his Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled “Effect of Stanum Doping and Heat Treatment on Bi-Si-Ca-Cu-O Superconducting Ceramics” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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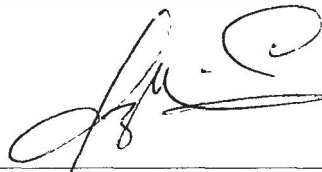
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.



(AZHAN BIN HASHIM @ ISMAIL)

Date: 1/1/2020

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